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FOR GEN. LAWTON'S FAMILY.

General Lawton gave all the years of hi life to effective service in the army, and dying, left his country an example of energetic faithfulness and rare courage in the discharge of duty. The value of the influence of such a life upon the American people cannot be estimated in dollars. Enterman, he died a poor man, leaving a family without the means of support. The country which he has so long and so conspicuously served, and whose manhood he has so honored, should allow no time to pass before the money is raised to place his family above the possibility of poverty. His army friends have already made an appeal to the country and have given the names army officers who are authorized to receive subscriptions to a fund for General Lawton's family, General H. C. Corbin, the adjutant general of the army, is the first on the list and the officer to whom subscriptions in this part of the country should be sent. General Corbin and the other mem bers of the committee have asked the serv ices of the press in giving notice of th plan and in collecting subscriptions. Act ing upon this request, the Journal an nounces that subscriptions will be received at its counting room and forwarded to Gen.

The Federation of Labor declared that the trust is "an industrial disease" which "th State cannot successfully legislate against.' The issue-hunting demagogue will take no-

Corbin. The Journal's contribution is one

hundred dollars.

The committee investigating the case Mr. Roberts, the would-be representative against him that the appeals of the well meaning and conscientious people who ar demanding that representatives vote against him regardless of the merits of his case seem unnecessary.

It is thought in Washington that Gen. S. M. B. Young, senior brigadier in the First division, which was commanded by Gen eral Lawton, will succeed that lamented officer in command. The frequency with which General Young's name has appeared in the dispatches shows that he is an active and capable officer.

The trust company which went to pieces in New York or Monday was once a memof the Clearing-house Association, but might have greater freedom. The greater | the American government when it declared freedom seems to have resulted in mak- its purpose to rid this continent of Spanbanks in the Clearing-house Association rejected, one-third of its assets.

The resolutions which Senator Bacon, of Georgia, introduced in the Senate, relative to the Philippines, proceed upon the assumption that the inhabitants of the distant islands are of one race, and aspire to self-government, when as a matter of fact they comprise a score of hostile tribes that cannot be formed into a single government under the lead of any one tribe.

As Speaker Henderson has been regarded for some time as one of the strongest friends of civil-service reform in the House it is not surprising to learn that the new committee on recorm of the civil-service constituted with special reference to the establishment and extension of the merit system. Not only the Republican, but the Democratic, members of the committee are among the pronounced supporters of civilservice reform in the House.

General Brooke's farewell order congratulating the Cubans on the great advancement made during his administration as governor general was fully justified by the facts. It is difficult to see how any person could have accomplished more, and General Wood can hardly do better than continue give you \$5. the administration along the same lines. The latter arrived in Havana yesterday, and the cordiality of his reception indicates an auspicious beginning of his admin-

A British officer who has served many years in South Africa is quoted as saying that the great mistake of the British thus far has been in rejecting cavalry and sending out infantry. He says Lord Wolseley is a faddist on the subject of infantry, and that British interests have been sacrificed to his whimsical notions. He says, also, that the British army is handicapped by red-tapeism and that some of the best officers are snubbed because they have not the family influence to secure recognition. The sooner the British get rid of these weakening influences the better for them.

The statement of Gas Supervisor Leach, relative to the future gas supply, will not surprise those who have watched the reports and the indications of the past three | 1-cent pieces.'

THE DAILY JOURNAL or four years; it simply confirms the more intelligent judgment. To the growing conviction of the failure of the gas supply for Indianapolis Mr. Leach has given certainty. As the Journal stated a few days since when it was announced that the mayor would protect the interests of the Consumers' trust and bring abundant gas ishing gas supply. The truth is that companies cannot even temporarily sup-5 cts ply more gas than they have been supany action can or will be taken to prevent the wasts of gas the wiser course for those Persons sending the Journal through the mails read the statement of Supervisor Leach cannot come to any other conclusion.

ABASEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It is evident that the expression of gladness in the cities of Europe over the discomfiture of Great Britain is inspired by hatred of that country and people rather than any regard for the cause of the Boers. The cause of Greece against Turkey, two years ago, had more to commend t to those who claim to be the champions of freedom in Europe than has the cause of the Boers, yet no sympathetic demonstration was made when Greece was numifiated by the Turk and deprived of territory. The people in the continental cities, those who give out public sentiment from the cafes in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, desire to have the influence of Great Britain diminished or entirely effaced in the politics of Europe. For a century Great Britain has dominated to a large extent the general policies of Europe. It has held in check the designs of Russia, which, whatever else can be said of them, do not embrace the world's progress and a higher

pressed for the Boers. Part of it is attributable to hostility to Great Britain, and a part to the feeling that England's cause is not a just one. Suppose these considerations be dismissed and the matter regarded from the standpoint of the interests of the American people-would the diminishing of the power of Great Britain at the present time be harmful or beneficial to this Nation? In the wider affairs of nations in the far East, would the destruction of the pre-eminence of Great Britain in world-wide affairs be to our advantage? Not long ago Senator Teller declared that the United States must unite with Great Britain to prevent us being shut out of the trade of China. All the nations have now agreed to the "open-door" policy at our request, but would some of them have done so if England had not been in favor of that policy? Again, all will remember that Europe kept its hands off when we drove Spain out of Cuba because Great Britain not only refused to unite with governments on the continent to interfere with our policy, but let the world know that the British government was sympathetic. If two years ago, the influence of Great Britain had been diminished in the politics of Europe, what might have been our position at the present time? It is no answer to this question to say that England was simply seeking her own interests in the course she pursued, for that is granted, but the people who make sentiment in the cafes of Paris and Vienna, and to some extent in Berlin, were as hostile to us when the war with Spain began as they are to Great Britain now. Why is this? Because in some way those people realize that the influence of these two nations is hostile to the rule of the world as the reactionaries of Europe would have it. The future great ness of this Nation depends upon the uninterrupted progress of the world and in the assured dominance of liberal principles in the uplifting of the communities that are now peopling the world's waste places. The abasement of England would not help, but would materially hinder and even turn back the march. But the point which should not be forgotten is that those people in Europe who are rejoicing over the de-

The usual quiet has returned to the New York Stock Exchange, but it will take long time for the watered stocks of the trusts to recover from the blow they re-

feats of Great Britain and praying for her

ish misrule. They are the reactionary ele

ments in Europe

abasement are the same that denounced

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Holiday Rush.

"The almanac man is so contrary." "What do you mean?" "He always makes the days shorter just when we need more time.'

To the Cynic.

At Christmas play, and make good cheer, For Christmas comes but once a year; At Christmas, if you feel ill-will, Just eat a lot, and then keep still.

Retrospective.

"Harry!" "What is it, Dorothy?" "Did you give me that parlor lamp las Christmas, or did I give it to you?"

Arrangements.

Fireman-Well, if you get on fire at that Christmas tree, what do I get for putting you out? S. S. Santa Claus-I won't pay you

cent; but if you don't let me get on ...

Footnotes. It is a wise man who knows his own

break them or die in the attempt. "They's allus a kind o' sort of a' ache hat I can't locate nowhere; but it comes with Chris'mas, and no mistake; a kind o'

feel in the air." There are gifts which folks cannot show, you know; and these are exchanged under

The wife who buys cigars for her huspand at Christmas must not take it too hard if he buys her an unbecoming hat. Even the cynic doesn't find many harsh words to say when his Christmas present

is a cheque. Lots of Money.

New York Evening Sun. "The nicest Christmas present I ever had elderly man, "and consisted of \$5 in copper

Blix.

Readers of Frank Norris's "McTeague" would hardly look for a story from his pen so free from coarseness and offensive real-"McTeague" proved the possession of much ability on the part of the young California author; it was a compelling story. Readers knew events must have happened umstances in the development of the characters of McTeague and his wife, but | East and sing like this Tommy Atkins? the picture was one to repel and to cause another book by Mr. Norris to be taken up with doubt and hesitation. But they affirm otherwise. As it is not possible that | will make no mistake in reading "Blix. It is a love story, sweet and unaffected, most unpromising of places. San Francisco. It is an unconventional tale. Two young people who have been carrying on a society flirtation for some time and are beginning to grow tired of it and of each other, agree to drop all sentimental nonsense and to meet on a basis of simple friendship. They become comrades. girl exercises her right of friendship to advise the young man about tertain reprehensible practices. He takes her adto her for other friendly offices. They are much together in an informal way and gradually the affection which they rejected as impossible grows, as it would not have done under other circumstances, and the outcome is what the experienced fiction reader expected when the compact of friendship was made. Mr. Norris has shown much art in the writing of this little story, and should cultivate this line of fiction rather than the first through which he reached the public. The Doubleday & McClure Company, New York.

Helen's Babies.

When John Habberton's "Helen's Bables" was published, fifteen or twenty years ago, the book had an immense run. It was sold on the trains and at the corner newsstands, and wherever one went the question was, "Have you read 'Helen's Ba-Everybody read the book, laughed it no more. It seemed to have dropped into the limbo where lost books go. It has occurred to Alexander Belford & Co., publishers. Chicago, that it would be well for the present generation of readers to become acquainted with the story of these two "best children in the world"-to take their mother's word for it-and they have In this country much sympathy is ex- carried out the idea in good style. Most peoole who read the story when it first came out found it between paper covers; those who renew their acquaintance with the "Babies," or who make it now for the first time, will have a handsomely printed, illustrated volume-one not likely to be read and tossed aside. The curious readers who look through the pages to see if the story is really as funny as it once seemed will find that it is, and will be beguiled into reading it all over again. Mr. Habberton's book is likely to have a second lease of life.

Famous Violinists. From Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. comes another volume in their Music Lovers' series, this time relating to famous violinists of to-day and yesterday. The work, of which Henry C. Lahee is author, opens with a chapter on the violin, the making of the instrument and the early progress of violin playing. This is followed by a running review of the period between 1650 and 1800, with brief mention of noted players. Chapter 4 is devoted to Paganini, who was an epoch maker in the art. From 1800 to 1830 the effort generally was to imitate his style. Then came Ole Bull, who founded another school of playing. Joachim came next. Later chapters are devoted to Brodsky, Sauret, Ysaye, Wilhelmj, Marteau and others, and also a chapter to women violinists. Altogether, the volume gives a good idea of the art, its condition and its possibilities, together with interesting personal matter concerning the masters of the instrument. A number of portraits illustrate the volume, which is handomely bound, and would make a pleasing holiday gift to a music lover.

One of Those Coincidences. This is a collection of short stories, of which the first is by Julian Hawthorne and gives the title to the book. There are elevthorne's story relates to the Cuban war, its heroine being an army nurse. The next is a story of Russian peasant life, by Tolstol. Wolcott Le Cleur Beard has a story of army adventure in Porto Rico. Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian writer, goes back into Nova Scotia a century and a half for his material. The next, by Florence Kingsley, is an experience in palmis-Mrs. Hardenbook's "Strange Case of Esther Atkins" is a psychological study. with double personality for its theme. Other stories are by A. Stewart Clarke, Mabel Wagnalls, Mary C. Francis and Myrta A. Avery. Altogether the volume affords a of entertainment. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

An Unknown Patriot.

One of the most entertaining of the halfhistoric romances of the War of the Revolution which are now being given to the public in considerable numbers, bears the title "An Unknown Patriot." It is written by Frank Samuel Child. The unknown patriot was a man who was an unauthorized secret service man for George Washington. not know his name, but whenthe secret service man, written his wife, fell into the hands of Washington; hidden in them was the needed intelligence in equally patriotic wife the story of movements and the acts of leaders are grouped in a manner that makes the book unusually flin & Co., Boston.

The Wild Ruthvens.

This is a story of the home life of family of English children whose parents an unruly, unmannerly, boisterous group; a terror to all around them. For all their wildness and rudeness they were not inherently vicious, however, and only needed good influences to make them agreeable and attractive. These influences came with the advent into the household of a cousin, a youth somewhat older than any of the children and an invalid. The roystering character of the youngsters in the beginning and the gradual transformation into satisfactory young persons is pleasantly told. The story, which is not for youngest children, ends with a romance. It makes an excellent gift book. Written by Curtis Yorke and published by L. C. Page & Co.,

Miss Vanity.

This is the story of a pretty young girl naturally sweet and lovable, but whose better traits were in danger of being lost sight of through her vanity and love of admiration. The scene of the story is in Annapolis, and she is a member of a circle of gay young people, one or two of whom have a particularly bad influence over her wife when he meets her out Christmas and lead her into trouble. Her own good sense and the efforts of her wiser friends. together with a certain discipline of suf-Indestructible toys are the kind which fering, cure her of the worst of her failmake a healthy small boy determined to ings, and she is finally happily married to a good man. It is a story full of the simple incidents likely to occur in any modern girl's life, and is a good book to put into the hands of the little maid whose feet are on the mystic border where childhood and womanhood meet. Written by Amy E. Blanchard and published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

The Other Fellow.

F. Hopkinson Smith has a keen understanding of human nature, and in his travels about the world finds much to interest him in the people, high or low, whom he chances to meet. He has the story teller's gift, too, of making what he sees interesting to his readers; also, he has a keen sense of humor. He has found his material for this collection of short stories the demand upon the miners that they arin New York city, in Holland, in South range the pick and machine differentials Carolina, in Kentucky, on board ship-wherever his footsteps have taken him. was when I was six years old," said the They are mostly simple, everyday inci- Indiana has a lower scale, and the comdents that he relates, but each tale has a petition has caused much loss to the opervivid human interest. It is a book worth ators of Illinois

reading by those who care for glimpses of BATTLE OF SAN MATEO of the world. Published by Houghton,

Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Mandalay. The Doxey Book Company, of San Francisco, issues from its press at the "Sign of the Lark" a Lark edition of Kipling's famous poem "Mandalay." The thin little volume in brown boards, with the narrow serve as a pleasing holiday souvenir. Will American soldiers when they return to this country ever be homesick for the

Ship me somewhere's east of Suez, where the best is like the worst, Where there ar'n't no Ten Commandments an' a man can raise a thirst; a veritable idyl which came to pass in that | For the temple bells are callin', and it' there that I would be-By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' lazy at the sea.

From Kingdom to Colony.

This is the title of another of the many monitions in good part and comes to look | Marblehead in the early days of the Revolu-The heroine of the romance is Dorothy Devereaux, a brave, willful, inconsistent but attractive character, who, among other things, induced Washington not to hang a British officer who was her husband. The book is written by Mary Devereaux, and seems to have been inspired by a desire to show that the Devereaux family existed and was famous in 1066, and came from England to the Massachusetts colony long before the Revolution. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Famous Actors.

In their theatrical series Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. issue a little volume of biographical sketches of well-known actors of the day. The list numbers twenty-five, beginning with Jefferson and ending with Herbert Kelcey. The sketches are not confined to dry biographical facts, but include many interesting anecdotes. Altogether they make a readame book, and it is likely to and a place in many a private library in these days when the theater is so popular and actors' names are familiar to all. The volume, which is bound in white and gold, contains a number of portraits, some showing the actors in the costume of their favorite characters.

A Sweet Little Maid.

about a little girl whose pet name was "Dimple," her cousin Florence, and a little negro girl called "Bubbles," who had been taken into the family by Dimple's mother. The three children spend the summer together and have a happy time, varied by little adventures and incidents that cause more or less excitement and commotion in the family. Miss Blanchard has the happy knack of writing in a way to interest little children, and this simple tale is likely to please many a young reader where a more pretentious narrative would fail to do so. Published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

Quicksilver Suc.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards has the knack of writing entertainingly for children and at the same time telling a story with a moral In this book she shows the steadying influence upon an emotional, undisciplined child of a good example. Three girls figure in the tale, one with an invalid mother who has but little idea of the way in which to train her daughter, one whose mother is dead and who is a vain, spoiled young creature, the third, blessed both with a naturally serene disposition, and a wise and loving mother. It is a readable little tale. Published by the Century Company.

Romance of Graylock Manor.

This is a love story of considerable in possible incidents. Two people who in tended to marry had a misunderstanding. The woman, informed that her lover had married another, wedded a brilliant but selfish man who became a drunkard. Her lover, who had not married anyone, went West and became a judge. The woman was forced to be divorced, and the case came before the former lover. The writer of the story, Mrs. Louise F. P. Hamilton, died while the book was going through the press. Published by Rand, McNally & Co.,

MEETING CLOSED

FEDERATION OF LABOR RE-ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS.

Political Matters Taboo in the Convention-Next Session in Louisville-Boycottt List Wiped Out.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.-The longest convention the American Federation of Labor ever held ended this afternoon. During the nine days that the delegates were through the years Washington in session declarations were adopted conthere was intelligence of the cerning a great variety of questions of more or less public importance, but for the that Washington should have, the letters of | first time in many years no proposition was made or action taken even remotely connected with the money question or other cipher. About the unknown patriot and his political issues. Among the closing items of business transacted were adoption of resolutions appealing to Congress to subinteresting. Published by Houghton, Mif- mit to state legislatures a sixteenth constitutional amendment to prohibit disfranchisement of citizens on account of their sex and directing President Gompers to correspond with the trades unions of the continental European countries with a view of bringing about fraternal relations. were both dead and who were growing up The old officers were unanimously reelected. The only contests occurred in selection of fraternal delegates to the foreign trades congresses. The elections resulted as follows:

> President-Samuel Gompers, of Washing-Vice Presidents-P. J. Maguire, of Philadelphia; James Duncan, of Boston; James O'Connell, of Washington; John Mitchell, of Indianapolis; Max Morris, of Denver; Thomas I. Kidd, of Chicago. Secretary-Frank Morrison, of Washing-

Treasurer-John B. Lennon, of Blooming-

Fraternal Delegates to British Congress-John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill., secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; W. C. Pearce, of Indianapolis, secretary of the United Mine Workers. Fraternal Delegate to Canadian Trades Congress-W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, president of the Amalgamated Association of

A resolution was adopted commending President Gompers's services and granting him leave of absence from duty, with pay, until he shall have fully recovered from his recent injury. Louisville, Ky., was selected as place of next convention. The other candidates were Cleveland, Columbus, Scranton, Pa.,

Salt Lake City, Galveston and Bay City,

Street-railway Employes.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that any product of labor represented to be union made shall not be so considered unless it bears the union label. The committee on labels and boycotts reported in favor of dropping the names of all concerns now on the unfair list, which list had grown to unnecessarily large proportion on account of retaining so many old names thereon. There was considerable opposition to this until it was explained that any trade organization could, by making application, have the boycott renewed. Prior to final adjournement Messrs. Haslam and Wilkie, the British fraternal delegates, made brief congratulatory ad-

Demands of Mine Operators. CHICAGO, Dec. 20 .- In discussing the coming convention in Indianapolis, the coal operators, in session here, decided to make before any other work is taken up. They will also ask for a reduction in the scale.

THIRTEEN AMERICANS WOUNDED, INCLUDING THREE OFFICERS.

General Lawton the Only One Killed -Aguinaldo Said to Be in the

Mariquina District.

MANILA, Dec. 20 .- Thirteen Americans, including three officers, were wounded yesterday in the engagement at San Mateo where General Lawton was killed. Captain Breckenridge's wound is not considered dangerous, although the bullet penetrated | President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. his arm and side. It is estimated that the insurgents numbered five hundred and that half of them were armed with rifles. The

Americans numbered 1,300, but the com-

mand had been much depleted by sick-

ness. 'me wagon train found the roads impassable and was obliged to return The insurgents retreated to the northeast, leaving six dead. They have other forces near Taytay. This region, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna province, and in the district east of Laguna bay.

The American secret service reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Mariquina force. HOW MAJOR LOGAN DIED.

Letter That Shows He Was Not Killed by His Own Men.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 20.-A letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Brereton, of the Thirty-third Infantry, who was with Major John A. Logan when he was killed, has been received here. It sets at rest the story circulated that he was killed by his own men. The letter is dated San Fabian, Nov. 12, and says:

"Your husband died a hero, while leading a battalion the command to which he had been assigned on joining his regiment, the vance guard of the regiment in attack on the town of San Jacinto. Yesterday (Nov. 11) Major Logan was leaning over a was shot through the head. This was shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning. Prompt surgical accendance was at hand but the major never recovered consciousness, and died while being conveyed to the hospital. The exact locality was about two miles from San Fabian, on the road to San Jacinto. I was one of the last persons who saw him alive and he was brave and self-possessed until struck down by the enemy's bullet. Major Logan's valet, Morley, has arrived at San Francisco on the transport

Sikh and will join the Logan family at

San Diego.

The Attack on Cavite Navy Yard. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 .- By the transport Rio Janeiro were received the first details of the recent Filipino attack on the Cavite navy yard. The insurgents planned an attack on Fort Rice and under cover of this, which they thought would draw all the American troops to that point, they

proposed to steal over from Cavite in a and arsenal. Everything proceeded as planned and the repels in small boats were only a little way from shore when they encountered danger from an expected quarter. The searchlight of the gunboat Petrel beamed upon them. Then well-aimed shots from the Petrel caused the fleet to turn about in hot haste and the rebels paddled desperately to reach shore. One six-pound shell from the Petrel struck an insurgent boat amidships, knocked it to splinters and killed every rebel on board. The others were beached near the mouth of a creek and the

Filipinos scattered inland. Brought Back Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 .- From trustworthy sources it is learned that the two companies of Montana volunteers who came back from Manila on the transport Zelandia brought back with them \$150,000 in gold and Mexican silver. This treasure was first discovered by two men at Caloocan. They were the first to enter the Filipino town, which was very rich. They entered a mansion, but found the place deserted. In the garden they saw traces of earth having been recently disturbed. Digging down they discovered a chest which contained thousands of dollars in gold coin. The men who found the gold treasure took all they could carry. Then they uncovered a large chest of Mexican dol-

Work of the Marines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Admiral Watson to-day cabled the Navy Department from Manila as follows: "The gunboats Concord, Ackley command-

ing, and Pampangas, Leigh commanding, on the 18th inst., with two companies of infantry, captured Romblon. John James, seaman, was wounded in the knee, the only casualty in the navy. The Newark's battallon has landed from the Callao, and oc- eral Sherman's army, and was then uncupled Camp Lona, north coast of Luzon. Burwell, of the Wheeling, is co-operating with General Young, like one service, landing battalion and doing excellent work daily in north and west Luzon."

Battle with the Waves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.-After most tempestuous voyage across the Pacific the United States transport Sikh arrived here, three days overdue. The trip from Manila was one of the stormlest yet encountered by the Sikh and she came into port badly battered by the waves and the wind. On Dec. 6, the boat was struck by a storm that continued to rage for many days. The gale tore the funnel loose, broke the cables that support the aftermast, and the foremast was half torn from its stays.

The Grant Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 .- The United State transport Grant cleared to-night and will sail for Manila before morning with the last of the volunteer regulars, the Forty-eighth Infantry, colored, in command of Col. W. A. Duval.

INDIANA'S HERO.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) governed." In the presence of the Rev. Mr. Vigus he made the remark that if General Lawton had not been interfering with the affairs of a people with whom he had no concern, he would not have been killed. Incidentally, he justified the killing of Lawton. Mr. Vigus, who is of an impulsive troops each, with the same number of battemperament, stepped briskly over to the teries to each regiment of artillery. "It speaker, and, shaking his finger in the latter's face, said, with indignation: "Never let me hear you utter another remark | ficer of that period. "I never saw such a of that kind, or you will regret it." The scramble. Finally, when the appointments 'anti" discreetly refrained from pursuing the subject any further and Mr. Vigus strode away. To a reporter later he said: "I know it is hardly decorous in a clergyman to display anger, but when such, an insult is offered to the American soldiery and American manhood I could not but resent it, and had not the traducer been an old man I certainly should have struck

Grief at Elkhart. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 20 .- Elkhart county veterans had a special interest in Gen. Lawton's recent military career, because Company C, of the Ninth Indiana, and Company K, of the Thirtieth Indiana. were raised in this county, and the general was identified with both regiments. Many had met him personally, and all remembered him when events of the Spanish-American war brought his name promihave been adopted but for the hope that it. Once in, we'll see if there isn't somethe news might be found to be untrue. The thing better for you." Lawton waited, the welfare of the university.

City Hall flag is flying at half-mast in tribute to Indiana's chief representative in the recent military history of the Nation.

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

diana Volunteer.

Career of Henry W. Lawton as an In-

The Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, of Richmond, General Lawton's sponsor, in an interview yesterday regarding Lawton, said, after expressing deep regret at his friend's untimely end: "I first knew Harry Lawton as a schoolboy at Fort Wayne, a bright, intelligent, manly boy, one of the first to respond to his country's call when rebellion threatened its destruction, and when he was scarcely eighteen years of age One morning in April, 1861, I received a telegram from Governor Morton asking me to enlist a company at Fort Wayne in response to A public meeting was called for that evening and was largely attended. When its purpose was made known and a call for volunteers announced, the first to arise in response was Harry W. Lawton. At 11 o'clock that night I telegraphed the Governor that three full companies were organized and subject to his orders. Governor Morton responded the next morning that he could receive but one and ordered me to send forward the first that had offered. This of course contained young Lawtown. This company, commanded by Capt. William P. Segur, left immediately for Indianapolis, where it was mustered into service as Company E, in the Ninth Regi- | the staff of General Fred Grant, and the ment, Indiana Volunteers, under command of Colonel Milroy. The service was for three months, through which Lawton served with great credit as sergeant. After the expiration of his term of service in the Ninth Regiment, he returned home and assisted in recruiting a company for the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, and made first lieutenant of Company A of that regiment, mustered in for three years, Sept. 24, 1861, under command of Col. S. S. Bass, of Fort Wayne. In May, 1862, he was pro- to him. He has his desk at the headquarmoted to the captaincy of his company. At the end of the three years' term for which the regiment had been mustered in, all but the veterans and new recruits returned home and those remaining were consolidated into a residuary battalion of seven companies. This battalion was placed under command of Henry W. Lawton as lieu-

One of General Lawton's biographers says the Thirtleth Indiana's first service was in Kentucky, but early in 1862 it was ordered to Tennessee. It was among the gallant Indiana regiments that did good work at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, as the Confederates call it, April 6 and 7, 1862. Its next sharp fighting was at Corinth and Iuka, 1862, and here Lawton got the double bars. The officers of the Thirtleth suffered severely in the Shiloh campaign and in that immediately following, Cornith and Iuka, and it so happened shortly after his nineteenth birthday he was promoted to captain of his company. "I remember Lawton in 1861 very well,"

said a distinguished regular army officer,

Fort Wayne friends to secure a position in

the regular army. At his request I wrote

an urgent letter to Governor Morton refer-

ring to Lawton's brilliant war record. Mor-

on responded promptly that he would see

to it that a commission should be outsined

at once, and Lawton was made, at Morton's

request, second lieutenant in the regular

since dead. "I think he had the biggest blackest eyes I ever saw in a boy's head He was a pale, slender youngster, whom rapid growth and possible hard study had rendered somewhat anaemic. But he made up for his posible lack of blood by an indomitable energy that has grown with his growth and become greater with his strength. He was a most careful military student, too, and one far beyond his years. He used often to puzzle me with difficult tactical questions. I think when his three nonths' service was ended he was as fine a tactical officer in the school of the company and battalion as I have ever seen.' "It was a lovely day in June, 1862, that my commission of captain was handed said Lawton, long afterward in Arizona, relating the incident to a comrade. "I had been commanding my company for some time, and I knew I would receive the formal promotion, for my immediate superiors had all indorsed me in the most favorable terms. But I had not the formal warrant to assume the rank When it was handed to me I would not have changed places with King or Kaiser. was nineteen years old, and, though my upper lip was as bare as a girl's, I was a captain in a fighting regiment. It was then that I felt that if I had a 'vocation' for anything upon earth it was the life of a soldier. Then and there I determined to make the service of my country my life's

The Thirtieth Indiana took part in the sharp fighting with General Bragg's army, on its advance northward in 1862 into Kentucky, and back into Tennessee, in the campaign under General Rosecrans, ending at Chickamauga. It was a part of Gender Major General Sheridan, as its division commander.

By this time the Thirtieth Indiana was much reduced in strength. So Dec. 3, 1864, by command of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, the Thirtieth was consolidated into a seven-company battalion, with a strength on paper of 701 men, but with a present for duty" of about 600. Early in 1865 the residuary company of the Thirtysixth Indiana was added to this command by order of Major General Sheridan, and awton was promoted from captain to lieutenant colonel and thirty commissioned and sic non-commissioned officers were appointed at the same time. After the hard fighting of the Atlanta campaign and that under General Sherman, the Thirtieth Indiana battalion had pretty easy time of it until November.

865, when it was mustered out of the

United States service.

By this time Brevet Colonel Lawton (that being his rank then) had determined to get into the regular army if he could. There were no vacancies then, and the United States army would need to be reorganized on a much more liberal basis before there would be any chance for him. So he waited with some patience for Congress to take action. On the 28th of July, 1866, the regular establishment by act of Congress was fixed at 60,000, rank and file, with the staff organization very much as it exists to-day. There were forty-five regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, and five of artillery, the infantry regiments to be ten companies strong and the cavalry regiments ten seemed then as though everybody wanted to get into the regular army," said an ofeach State was entitled to were determined on, some system was evoked out of chaos. Lawton's friends thought he ought not to be offered less than a captaincy. He kept very quiet. If he had any views he kept them mighty close to himself. He had simply asked for a commission in the army. leaving the authorities to decide what he ought to have, upon his credentials. They were surely good enough for anybody. Thomas J. Wood, a major general of vol unteers, and Generals Sheridan and Sherman had handsomely recommended him. Well, when the appointments were made his name was not among the captains or first lieutenants. "By Jove, can I have been left out entirely?" he said in some amazement to his second in command. "Surely General Sherman's and General Sheridan's indorsement ought to call for something." His former comrade, meanwhile, was scanning a list of appointments. Lawton heard him say with a gasp, "Well, I'll be d-d! Here you are, Lawton, a second lieutenant in the Forty-first Foot!" The appointment dated from the 28th day nently before the people. The interest and of July, 1866. "Don't be in any hurry about feeling over the news of his death were in- acting in the matter," advised General tense, and at the meeting of Elmer Post, Sheridan. "What should I do in a like last night, memorial resolutions would case? Well, if I were you, I think I'd take

however, until May 4 of the following year before he did accept his appointment. In a couple of months he was premoted to first lieutenant. His career from that time has been covered in the sketch minted in yesterday's Journal.

MARRIED AT LOUISVILLE.

Gen. Lawton's Wife from That City, but They Met in Texas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.-The dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., stating that Gen. Henry W. Lawton married Miss Craig, of Redlands, Cal., is incorrect. Mra. Lawton was Miss Mamle Craig, of this city, sister of Mrs. Samuel Culbertson and of Merton Craig, of the city engineering department, and daughter of Mrs. Annie Craig, of Pewee Valley. General Lawton married Miss Craig eighteen years ago at the Pewee Valley home. They met at a Texas army post, to which general, then Captain Lawton, was attached, and where Miss Craig was visiting. The two fell in love and became engaged. Miss Craig was called home by the serious illness of a member of her family, and Captain Lawton was called to Washington about the same time. He secured a few days' leave of absence and hurried to Louisville, and they were married during his short stay.

General Lawton left four children, one boy, Manley Lawton, and three girls, Frances, Annie and Louise. Manley Lawton is but twelve years old, but recently was appointed a captain in the volunteer service by President McKinley. He is on general says the boy is one of his best officers. He is said to possess every trait of his father, and notwithstanding his extreme youth, has performed many perilous duties without fear or hesitation. He rides well, and on his spirited horse and in his uniform, set off by shoulder straps and wearing a heavy sword at his side, he looks much order than he is.

Among the letters received by Mrs. Culbertson from her sister since she has been in the Philippines there are included many interesting incidents of little Manley's life as a soldier. General Grant says that the youthful captain has proven a great help ters' tent, just as the other staff officers and is most efficient in the performance of many of the duties of a staff officer. He shows the instincts of the soldier about him, and will no doubt receive his education for that profession when he is old enough to attend West Point. The other namely, Frances, Annie and Louise, ranging in ages from eleven to six. General and Mrs. Lawton lost a child while at tenant colonel, and in time he became of the military posts in Arizona. Mrs. colonel, and when the war closed it was Lawton received a picture of the little serving in Texas as a part of General one's grave while visiting here last year. The grave has been carefully cared for Colonel Lawton retired from service in that by General Lawton's army friends at the war he expressed a wish to continue in military life and solicited the assistance of his

Mrs. Lawton's mother, Mrs. Craig, at Pewee Valley, is prostrated over the news, and all Mrs. Lawton's relatives here are much distressed because they cannot be with her in the first bitter hours of her great bereavement. The three little daughters of the dead general are with their mother in Manila General Lawton and his family spent

most of October and November before sailing for the Orient in Louisville. They visited Mrs. Craig, at Pewee Valley, and Mr. Mrs. Samuel Culbertson, on Third street. A reception was tendered to the general at the Galt House, but he shunned all publicity, though he was a familiar figure on Fourth avenue, where he often was seen walking with Mr. Culbertson or Mr. Merton Craig. Mr. Craig, in bidding him good-bye when he went away, intimated that e never expected to see the general again. General Lawton laughed and said: "The fighting is over out there. There'll be nothng for me to do." He has been in the nila, and several regular army officers who have been on duty in Louisville since returning from the islands told interesting stories of the general's reckless exposure

OBITUARY.

Prof. J. W. Glover, a Musician Who Wrote Many Compositions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.-Cable advices reeived here to-day announce the death in Dublin on Tuesday of Professor J. W. Glover, the eminent musician, aged eightynine years. He gained world-wide prominence for the edition of Moore's melodies, which he harmonized and edited. Among his numerous compositions were an oratorio, "St. Patrick of Tara," "The Deserted Village," an opera founded on Oliver Goldsmith's poem, and an ode to Parnell, He was for many years organist of the

cathedral in Dublin.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Robinson. PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.-Rev. W. J. Robinon, D. D., pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny and moderator of the United Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Philadelphia last May, died to-day at Battle Creek, Mich., where he went three months ago. He was pastor of the First Church twenty-seven years, and was born in 1853, at Argyle, N. Y. He graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and took divinity courses at Newburg, N. Y., and Allegheny seminaries. In the latter institution he was for years secretary of the board of directors. The deceased attained of express recognition of God and Christian eligion in the Constitution of the United

H. S. Simmons.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 20.-President H. S. Simmons, of the Fargo College, to-night while standing in a book store, suddenly fell to the floor. Death was instantaneous and is supposed to have been due to heart failure. The deceased has been a prominent figure in Congregational work in the Northwest. He came to North Dakota thirteen years ago as a superintendent of home missions for the State. He conceived the idea of establishing the college and has been president since 1894. He secured a pledge of \$100,000 for the college from D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, who endowed Beloit College, and had succeeded in securing pledges for another \$100,000 demanded

to be raised by Mr. Pearsons. Rev. Dr. F. D. Newhouse.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 20 .- Rev. Dr. F. D. Newhouse, presiding elder of the Mankato district M. E. Church, died of pneumonia last night, aged forty-two. He was a graduate of De Pauw University, and had been a missionary in Chile and India. The interment will be at Williamsport, Ind.

Other Deaths.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.-Jesse Metcalf, president and treasurer of the Wanskuk Company and one of the best known manufacturers in Rhode Island. died to-night in his seventy-third year. BERLIN, Dec. 20.-Carl Helmerding, the

actor, is dead. FREE MUSEUM OPENED.

The Late Dr. William Pepper's Gift to Science and Art.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.-The University of Pennsylvania's free museum of science and art, one of the late Dr. William Pepper's cherished hopes, was formally opened to-day in the presence of several thousand interested people. Immediately following the presentation to the board of trustees of the museum, a bronze statue of the late Dr. Pepper, a gift of friends, was unveiled. The presentation speech was made by former United States Senator George F. Edmurds in behalf of the Dr. Pepper testimonial committee. In connection with his address, Mr. Edmunds was delegated by Mrs. Frances Eargent Pepper, the widow of Dr. Pepper, to present to the university trustees, as a memorial to the memory of her husband, the deed of a gift of \$50,000 as a fund to carry on the work started by Dr. Pepper. Mrs. Pepper is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin and has always manifested a deep interest in everything appertaining to